**Amendments to the Claims:**

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application:

**Listing of Claims:**

1-36. (cancelled)

37. (previously presented) A process for producing a material for restoring a mineralized substance in the dental field, said process comprising the steps of:

providing an aqueous liquid part;

providing a solid part consisting of between 1 and 30% by weight of calcium carbonate and between 70% and 99% by weight of at least one silicate selected from tricalcium silicate and dicalcium silicate, optionally an amount of a radio-opacity increasing agent, and optionally an amount of a colouring agent;

providing calcium chloride and a water-reducing agent, both contained in the aqueous liquid part;

obtaining a uniform mixture of the solid part and the liquid part; and

restoring said mineralized substance by using said uniform mixture as an apical sealing cement, by retrograde surgical route or canal route, or as a dentino-cemental substitute in the case of iatrogenic or pathological canal or pulpal floor perforations, or as a cavity-lining material with or without pulpal exposure, or a jawbone filling material, by placing said uniform mixture on a tooth part to be restored and allowing the mixture placed on the tooth part to set.

38. (previously presented) A process according to claim 37, wherein the solid part and the liquid part are mixed using means for transmitting a high energy to said mixture in order to obtain a uniform paste.

39. (cancelled)

40. (previously presented) A process according to claim 37, wherein the tooth-restoration material is used with an amalgam carrier.

41. (previously presented) A process according to claim 37, wherein the mixture is used for the restoration of posterior teeth.

42. (previously presented) A process according to claim 37, wherein the mixture has a setting time which is compatible with a handling time by a practitioner in the dental field.

43. (cancelled)

44. (currently amended) A process ~~for producing a material for restoring a mineralized substance in the dental field, said process comprising the steps of:~~

~~providing an aqueous liquid part;~~

~~providing a solid part consisting of between 1 and 30% by weight of calcium carbonate and between 70% and 99% by weight of at least one silicate selected from tricalcium silicate and dicalcium silicate, zirconium oxide in an amount between 0 and 15% by weight of all of the constituents of the solid part,~~

~~optionally an amount of a radio-opacity increasing agent, and optionally an amount of a colouring agent;~~

~~providing calcium chloride and a water-reducing agent, both contained in the aqueous liquid part;~~

~~obtaining a uniform mixture of the solid part and the liquid part; and~~

~~restoring said mineralized substance by using said uniform mixture as an apical sealing cement, by retrograde surgical route or canal route, or as a dentino-cemental substitute in the case of iatrogenic or pathological canal or pulpal floor perforations, or as a cavity-lining material with or without pulpal exposure, or a jawbone filling material, by placing said uniform mixture on a tooth part to be restored and allowing the mixture placed on the tooth part to set~~ according to claim 37, wherein the radio-opacity increasing agent is zirconium oxide and said zirconium oxide is present in an amount up to 15% by weight of all the constituents of the solid part.

45. (previously presented) A process according to claim 37, wherein the liquid part contains calcium chloride dihydrate ($CaCl_2$, $2H_2O$) with a content between 1 and 35% by weight with respect to a total volume of the liquid part.

46. (previously presented) A process according to claim 45, wherein said calcium chloride dihydrate ($CaCl_2$, $2H_2O$) is present in a content between 9 and 25% by weight with respect to the total volume of the liquid part.

47. (currently amended) A process for producing a material for restoring a mineralized substance in the dental field, said process comprising the steps of:

providing an aqueous liquid part;

providing a solid part consisting of between 1 and 30% by weight of calcium carbonate and between 70% and 99% by weight of at least one silicate selected from tricalcium silicate and dicalcium silicate, calcium chloride dihydrate ($CaCl_2$, $2H_2O$) with a content between 0.1 and 10% by weight of all of constituents of the solid part, optionally an amount of a radio-opacity increasing agent, and optionally an amount of a colouring agent;

~~providing calcium chloride and a water-reducing agent, both contained in the aqueous liquid part;~~

obtaining a uniform mixture of the solid part and the liquid part; and

restoring said mineralized substance by using said uniform mixture as an apical sealing cement, by retrograde surgical route or canal route, or as a dentino-cemental substitute in the case of iatrogenic or pathological canal or pulpal floor perforations, or as a cavity-lining material with or without pulpal exposure, or a jawbone filling material, by placing said uniform mixture on a tooth part to be restored and allowing the mixture placed on the tooth part to set.

48. (previously presented) A process according to claim 47, wherein said calcium chloride dihydrate ($CaCl_2$, $2H_2O$) is present in an amount between 0.9 and 7.5%.

49. (previously presented) A process according to claim 37, wherein the liquid part contains a water-reducing agent in a proportion between 0.1 and 10% by weight of a total volume of the liquid part.

50. (previously presented) A process according to claim 49,

wherein said water-reducing agent is present in an amount from 1.0 to 5.0% by weight of the total volume of the liquid part.

51. (previously presented) A process according to claim 49, wherein said water-reducing agent is present in an amount from 2.0 to 4.0% by weight of the total volume of the liquid part.

52. (previously presented) A process according to claim 66, wherein the water-reducing agent is present in a proportion between 0.01 and 3% by weight of all of constituents of the solid part

53. (previously presented) A process according to claim 52, wherein said water-reducing agent is present in an amount from 0.15 to 1.25% by weight of all the constituents of the solid part.

54. (previously presented) A process according to claim 52, wherein said water-reducing agent is present in an amount from 0.38 to 0.84% by weight of all the constituents of the solid part.

55. (previously presented) A process according to claim 49, wherein the water reducing agent is a plasticizer.

56. (previously presented) A process according to claim 55, wherein the water-reducing agent is selected from the group consisting of polynaphthalene sulfonate and a modified polycarboxylate-based plasticizer.

57. (previously presented) A process according to claim 52,

wherein the water-reducing agent is a plasticizer.

58. (previously presented) A process according to claim 57, wherein the water-reducing agent is selected from the group consisting of polynaphthalene sulfonate and a modified polycarboxylate-based plasticizer.

59. (previously presented) A process according to claim 37, wherein the liquid part/solid part mass ratio is between 0.1 and 0.3.

60. (previously presented) A process according to claim 59, wherein the liquid part/solid part mass ratio is between 0.15 and 0.25.

61. (previously presented) A process according to claim 59, wherein the liquid part/solid part mass ratio is between 0.17 and 0.23.

62. (previously presented) A process according to claim 37, wherein at least 90% of the particles of each of the constituents of the solid part has a particle size of less than 10 μm.

63. (cancelled)

64. (previously presented) A process according to claim 37, wherein the solid part further includes a radio-opacity increasing agent in order to improve radiographic control for restoration of the mineralized substance.

65. (previously presented) A process for producing a material for restoring a mineralized substance in the dental field, said process comprising the steps of:

providing an aqueous liquid part;

providing a solid part consisting of between 1 and 30% by weight of calcium carbonate and between 70% and 99% by weight of at least one silicate selected from tricalcium silicate and dicalcium silicate, an amount of calcium chloride, optionally an amount of a radio-opacity increasing agent, and optionally an amount of a colouring agent;

providing a water-reducing agent in the aqueous liquid part;

obtaining a uniform mixture of the solid part and the liquid part; and

restoring said mineralized substance by using said uniform mixture as an apical sealing cement, by retrograde surgical route or canal route, or as a dentino-cemental substitute in the case of iatrogenic or pathological canal or pulpal floor perforations, or as a cavity-lining material with or without pulpal exposure, or a jawbone filling material, by placing said uniform mixture on a tooth part to be restored and allowing the mixture placed on the tooth part to set.

66. (previously presented) A process for producing a material for restoring a mineralized substance in the dental field, said process comprising the steps of:

providing an aqueous liquid part;

providing a solid part consisting of between 1 and 30% by weight of calcium carbonate and between 70% and 99% by weight of at least one silicate selected from tricalcium silicate and dicalcium silicate, an amount of a water reducing agent,

optionally an amount of a radio-opacity increasing agent, and optionally an amount of a colouring agent;

providing calcium chloride in the aqueous liquid part;

obtaining a uniform mixture of the solid part and the liquid part; and

restoring said mineralized substance by using said uniform mixture as an apical sealing cement, by retrograde surgical route or canal route, or as a dentino-cemental substitute in the case of iatrogenic or pathological canal or pulpal floor perforations, or as a cavity-lining material with or without pulpal exposure, or a jawbone filling material, by placing said uniform mixture on a tooth part to be restored and allowing the mixture placed on the tooth part to set.

67. (currently amended) A process for producing a material for restoring a mineralized substance in the dental field, said process comprising the steps of:

providing an aqueous liquid part;

providing a solid part consisting of between 1 and 30% by weight of calcium carbonate and between 70% and 99% by weight of at least one silicate selected from tricalcium silicate and dicalcium silicate, an amount of calcium chloride, an amount of a water reducing agent, optionally an amount of a radio-opacity increasing agent, and optionally an amount of a colouring agent;

~~providing calcium chloride and a water-reducing agent, both contained in the aqueous liquid part;~~

obtaining a uniform mixture of the solid part and the liquid part; and

restoring said mineralized substance by using said uniform mixture as an apical sealing cement, by retrograde surgical route or canal route, or as a dentino-cemental substitute in the

case of iatrogenic or pathological canal or pulpal floor perforations, or as a cavity-lining material with or without pulpal exposure, or a jawbone filling material, by placing said uniform mixture on a tooth part to be restored and allowing the mixture placed on the tooth part to set.